plan of delay, with the hope of capturing the candidate for Vice-President. It may as well be said here that the candidate of the anti-Hanna men is Gov. Levi Parsons Morton of New York. There is no getting away from the fact. These men desire Mr. Morton on the ticket. They care little or nothing whether he wants the place or not. They are determined that he shall have it if their efforts will give it to him. They cannot understand Mr. Hanna's objections to Gov. Morton, unless it be because of his personal dislike to Mr. Platt, who compelled this iron master of Cleveland to bow the knee on the money question. The fact is Mr. Hanna is still listening to Warner Miller, Cornellus N. Bliss, and their friends, who believe that Gov. Morton is not entitled to further political distinction. At least, they say, that this is the reason why they are oppos him. All New Yorkers know, however, that the real reason is that if Gov. Morton is nominated for Vice-President here they will have very little opportunity to knife the next Republican candidate for Governor, who will be named by the Platt machine of New York

As an evidence of the insincerity of Mr. Hanna's position in this matter, it may be said that he is working day and night for the nomination of Mr. Hobart of New Jersey, whose fame in his State rests upon the fact that he is a first-class attorney for corporations, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These preliminaries are necessary, for the reason that Mr. Hanna's plans were to jam through his programme of Me-Kinley and Hobart, and he would have done so except for the action of the free-silver men in retiring from the Republican party. It may be recorded that in these eventful hours the name McKinley is seldom heard. What one does hear is: "That fellow's an anti-Hanna man," or "He is a Hanna man." It is all Hanna and anti-Hanna, and William McKinley, away off in Canton, seems to be the fifth wheel of a coach in the whole procession.

## RE-ARRANGEMENT OF SEATS.

The official in charge of the Convention Hall startled many of the delegates to-day by a rearrangement of the seats. Yesterday most of the anti-Hanna men, especially the New Yorkers, were right up front, close to the platform To-day when they entered the Convention Hall they found that their seats were far back from the restrum and that they had for neighbors the delegates from the little States of Oregon and North Dakota, Massachusetts, with Senator Lodge at the head, had also been moved back. Maryland had prominence over Mas sachusetts, and the following Hanna-Mo-Kinley States had been placed in front of the New Yorkers: Michigan, Minnesota Mississippi, Nebraska, and New Jersey. The delegates from these States do not like the opposition of the New Yorkers to Mr. Hanna. cretary Manley said that he could give no ex planation whatever for the change, and Sereant-at-Arms Byrnes attempted to explain i by saying that there had been a mistake originally in the arrangement of seats. New York ers did not make any fuss about the matter. They seemed to be a pretty happy lot of Republicans, and they will be very much happler, they say, if they can nominate their candidate for Vice-President. The only two conspicuous Republicans who were cheered by the gathering delegates were Mr. Plats and Senator Lodge. The entrance of Mr. Hanna was again made without the slightest demonstration. Half the seats in the galleries were empty, and it looked again as if the day's events were to be utterly stupid. It was imme diately made known by Senator Lodge that there would be a delay in the report on the Committee on Resolutions. Senator Lodge in making this announcement made no explan tion except that the committee was not ready to

THE HANNA MACHINE ROLLS ON.

When Senator Lodge went to bed at midnight he made the announcement that the platform had been completed and would be ready for today's session of the Convention. Subsequently the row of the silver men broke out, and anothe reason for delaying the report was to get time which to defeat, if possible, Mr. Hanna's candidate for Vice-President. There was no report from the Committee on Credentials either but this did not make any difference with the friends of Mr. Hanna. They believed that they had the Committee of Crebody and boots, and that they could do as they pleased, and they did. Their programme was to name immediately the permanent Chairman of the Convention, Senator John M. Thurston, but before the plan was carried out they received a first-class lecture from ex-Congressman Sidney E. Mudd of Braytown Maryland. He declared that without a report from the Committee on Credentials there could be no permanent organization of the Conven-Hanna machine quickly rolled over Mudd. Then Senator Sewell of New Jersey, who working day and night to make Hobart the candidate for Vice-President, urged that the permanent organization be perfected, and he won, amid the cheers of the Hannaites Nevertheless, Mudd would not be silent. He declared that the proceedings were an outrage that there was no permanent organization, and he protested against the arbitrary measures of the Hannaites. Temporary Chairman Fairbanks scarcely looked at him. This Indianian is here to obey orders if he wants to be sent to the United States Senate by the Republicans of Indiana who are friendly to Mr. Hanns and Mr. McKinley. Mr. Fairbanks named Sewell and Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York to escort the Nebrasks mator to his place as permanent Chairman. Just before the Hanna machine rolled over Mr. Mudd in his demand for fair play and justice, s Methodist clergyman, Wilbur G. Williams of St. Louis, had invoked the benign care of the Deity on the deliberations of the Convention prayed that all men should be treated uprightly, honorably, and without regard to th peculiar methods of political factions. From the moment that Senator Thurston be

permanent Chairman there was more anap in the proceedings. He has a voice like a trumpet. He has arbitrary and determined ways. No anti-Hanna man could fool with him. knew his business. He is on the front seat of the McKinley band wagon, and if everything turns out right he will have a high seat in the council of McKinley at Washington, His speech was very well received, chiefly because it was short and to the point.

WARNER MILLER HUSTLES TO DEFEAT MORTON. It was still apparent that the Committee or Credentials was not ready to hand in its report, and Senator Lodge was not ready to make his announcement for the Committee on Resolutions, and so, on the suggestion of Gov. Rush. nell of Ohio, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was exactly noon when this took place, and Warner Miller and his friends of New York had another two h which to get to work in their efforts to defeat the nomination of Gov. Morton for Vice-President, provided that gentleman is to be named for the place. They hustled around and visited the lows delegation in search of support, but got the cold shoulder. It is peculiar fact that since Mr. Miller and his anti-Platt Republicans arrived here they have given up all of their time to fussing in their small way about factional party matters. If they had been paid by Mr. Platt to have brought out his position as a conscientious Republican, who was here working for party principle, they could not have done better.

During the recess the friends of Thomas B. Reed also got together. They have still a hope that they can nominate this eminent statesman from Maine for President. They received the support of many Republicans who have become tired of the McKinley band wagon, and who are the opinion that if McKintey is nominated it is to be a dead and alive campaign.

FIGHT OVER THE CONTESTED SEATS.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before Chairman rston banged his gavel and told the delegates that Bishop Harnett, a colored clergyman from the South, would pray for them. After that Chairman Thurston received three gavels and immediately afterward John Franklin Fort of Newark, Chairman of the Committee on Cre entials, handed up the majority report. He

was immediately followed by Congressman W. P. Hepburn, delegate at large for Iowa, who handed up the minority report. Mr. Hepburn proceeded to declare that there should have been no permanent organization of the Convention until the Committee on Credentials had handed n their report. He said that the National Committee in determining the contests had not arrived at their conclusions by a serious discussion of the merits of the contested cases. He insisted that many of the contestants had been led to believe that they would be heard by the committee on Credentials, inasmuch as they had not received proper treatment before the National Committee, Mr. Hepburn was especially severe when he declared that not only the National Committee, but the Committee on Credentials had unjustly treated the contestants from Delaware and Texas. Both the National Committee and the Committee on Credentials had reported adversely to J. Edward Addicks

and his friend of Texas. During Mr. Hepburn's onelaught Mr. Hanna watched him keenly, and when Mr. Hepburn declared that the National Committee had acted unjustly in the matter of the Missouri contests, the Filleyites in the Convention, delegates and supporters, jumped to their feet and roared with delight. Mr. Hepburn insisted that the National Committee had usurped a dangerous exercise of power, and he declared again that a proper hearing had not been had, and he begged that the Addicks case and the Cuney case be recommitted to the Committee on Credentials for a proper hearing and report.

THE GAG RULE APPLIED.

Mr. Fort moved the previous question and he was supported by Whipper-in Grosvenor. Mr. Mudd of Maryland again raised a breeze and was supported in his efforts by Senator Quay. But when it was seen that the Hanna machine had determined to go right ahead, and on a rising vote adopt the previous question, Senator Lodge demanded a roll call. The Massachusetts statesman was greeted with ringing cheers and the Hannaites did not seem to like Senato Lodge a bit.

The Hon, David Henderson of Iowa seconded Senator Lodge in his demand for a roll call, and from the very start there was trouble. When the Secretary called Alabama, Mr. Hepburn made the point of order that inasmuch as every district in Alabama had been contested, the delegates who had been seated by the National Committee should not be allowed to vote on their own case. Mr. Hepburn insisted that his point of order should extend to all other States shose delegates had been similarly scated.

Chairman Thurston again gave evidence that knew his business, and that he was one of the chief promoters of the Hanna programme. He promptly overruled Mr. Hepburn, and the Secretary went on with the roll. From the beginning it was evident that McKinley's strength in the Southern States is very strong. In other words, like Harrison at Minneapolis in 1892, his nomination is to be dictated by Rechoose a single Republican elector on election

For the purpose of substantiating these com ments of the anti-Hanna men it may be recorded that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia cast an almost solid vote of their delegates in support of the programme for the previous question. On the other hand Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania were just as solidly arrayed against the Hanna programme of gag law.

MORE CHEERS FOR PLATT.

It was curious to note the reception given in the Convention to the men who announced the votes of their delegation. Mr. Henderson of Iowa was roundly cheered, and when Mr. Platt of New York arose to announce the vote of the delegation to be 52 noes and 19 ayes, he could hardly be heard for the cheers of the delegates. The Secretary inadvertently announced that Mr. Platt had said 52 ayes, and instantly Sutheriand of Rochester was on his feet, yelling for all he was worth: "Fifty-two noes, fifty-two noes!" The correction was made. The situation in Illinois was disclosed on this vote to be that Hanna had thirty men on whom he in such dealings. It was observed that Gen. James S. Clarkson, who is sick at Spring Lake, has his delegation well in hand, inasmuch as the solid vote of lows was cast against the Hanna programme. Senator Lodge allowed only two of his delegates from Massachusetts to escape. The remaining twenty-eight voted against the Hanna programme.

Mr. Filley had fourteen votes in the Missouri delegation who were opposed to such gag-law methods, and Senator Quay, out of the sixtyfour votes in his State, cast fifty-nine of them tion, and he moved that a recess be taken in favor of an open and fair discussion. But it until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The was all of no use. The Hanna machine certainly had the delegates in the Convention on this question, and the vote, as mentioned in the beginning of this article, was stentoriously announced by Chairman Thurston amid resounding cheers by the friends of Mr. Hanna.

FORT DEFENDS HIS REPORT.

It was now 4 o'clock, and Senator Lodge anounced that his Committee on Platform would be ready to report at 8 o'clock in the evening. All hands had been lead to believe that there was to be an all-night session, and inasmuch as the atmosphere was laden with humidity a distressful time was expected.

In carrying out the programme of the previous question, Mr. Fort was allowed twenty minutes to sustain the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, and Mr. Hepburn iso had twenty minutes. In these forty minutes they were expected to enlighten the Convention on the methods that were taken to settle 160 seats in this Convention. This was the gag law to which the anti-Hanna men objected. They wanted a free and open discussion of the report of the Committee on Credentials in the Convention. Mr. Fort went on to say that the National Committee in a majority of instances had voted 31 to 14 to seat the delegates on the temporary roll. He declared that Mr. Hepharn's utterances to the effect that many of the contestants had not been given a hearing was misrepresentation of the facts. Mr. Fort declared on the contrary that all contestants had been heard, and that to throw the discussion upon the Convention would be to keep it here for at least three months longer. He insisted that all contestants were represented by counsel, and hadenied that the Committee on Credentials had railroaded the cases of any of the delegates.

ONSLAUGHT ON ADDICKS. But Mr. Fort believed that he should defend the National Committee. He declared them to

be all honest men, and then he took a step which practically reads Senator J. Edward Addicks of Delaware out of the Republican party. Mr. Fort, the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, declared that in his opinion Addicks and his men had engaged in this contest "as highwaymen on the high road to political fortune." He declared further that Addicks and his men had controlled the Convention in Delaware through corrupt methods, and he constantly used the words "bribery and corruption."

Delegate J. W. Yerkes of Danville, Ky., supported Mr. Fort in his onslaught on Addicks. Mr. Yerkes declared that Addicks and his men had undoubtedly established a prima facie case to their seats before they came before the National Committee, Heinsisted, however, that the National Committee was the properly constituted party to determine the contests, but he recalled that the National Committee had turned this disputed Delaware case over to the Committee on Credentials. Yerkes went on to say that Addicks had declared that he was Republican, when, as a matter of fact, in his recent contest in Delaware he had defeated the wishes of the Republicans of the State in their effort to elect a Republican United States Senator. In other words, Mr. Yerkes insisted that Mr. Addicks had defeated Anthony Higgins, the only Republican Senator that the State of Delaware had ever sent to the United States Senate. " Money was used and votes were bought," declared Yerkes, " and I have readily and gladly voted to unseat Addicks and his

HEPBURN DEFENDS ADDICKS'S RIGHT TO A SEAT. It was then Mr. Hepburn's turn to defend the minority report, which supported the claims of

men.

Addicks and of Cuney. Mr. Hepburn reiterated his first charge that no proper hearing whatever had been given to the 160 contestants, and he challenged all who confronted him to contra dict him.

Mr. Hepburn went on to describe how a gentleman, meaning Bulldozer Thompson, had been constantly in the room of the National Committee, and that his whole cry was to sent delegates favorable to the nomination of Mr. McKinley. Mr. Hepburn said that there had been no jus-tice and no fairness used in the deliberations of the National Committee, and he added:

"Have these Republican brethren received fair treatment from their brother Republicans? I say no. They have been ruthlessly and remorselessly treated. There has been no adjudication on their cases, and I tell no secrets when I declare that one gentleman on the committee who favors the majority report said to me that the rights of these contestants were trivial and were without weight on the situation and his friends of Delaware and N. W. Cuney here, and he was kind enough to add that if it had been otherwise the National Committee would not have adopted such rigorous methods. I tell you that the action of the National Committee involves the honor of the Republicans, and as to the Addicks case I challenge all here to show me one affidavit where he is accused of using money. Everyagainst Addicks was hearsay evidence and political twaddle. Somebody said that Addicks had paid \$5,000 to the Democrats of Delaware, and somebody else said that the Standard Oil Company of New York had furnished \$30,000 to ald Addicks in his Senatorial fight. But there are no affidavits to warrant these assertions. Bring on your evidence if you have any.

"Addicks had voted for every Republican President since Lincoln's time, and he had always voted the Republican ticket. All the statements against him are unfounded. Adthe Republican organization in the State of Delaware. If money was used it would have been necessary to have bribed ninetyfive per cent, of the delegates to the Republican State Convention which named Addicks and his friends as the delegates to the Convention. They have declared that he is not a Republican, and that his friends are not Republicans. Well, they ceased to be Republicans when they withdrew their support from Anthony Higgins. This committee cannot determine who are Republicans and who are not. Their constituents determine whether they are Republicans or not."

GROSVENOR ATTACKS ADDICKS.

Whipper-in Grosvenor closed the discussion He declared that "Addicks is the greatest scoundrel in the United States." At this Chairman Thurston smiled and nodded his head in approval. It was Thurston who said the other day that if he could be elected President by the vote of J. Edward Addicks he would refuse it.

Gen. Grosvenor proceeded to make a sweeping denial of all of Mr. Hepburn's statements, and then by a viva voce vote the Convention over-whelmingly endorsed the Committee on Credentials, and not a mother's son here is ready to say to-night whether Mr. Addicks can now be considered a Republican. It is very certain that a very large majority of this Republican Na-Convention has recorded its decree against him.

It was then that Lodge and Hanna and Grosrenor put their heads together, and the quick adjournment was made. This was followed by the information concerning the silver men.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Permanent Organization Effected-Tempe rary Roll Made Permanent-The Higgins Delegates from Delaware Are Seated. By the United Press.

Sr. Louis, June 17.-Before the Convention net this morning much preliminary deadwood had been cleared away. The Committee on Permanent Organization had little difficulty in lischarging its task. The selection of Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Mr. McKinley's warmest champion in the Senate, as Permanent Chairman had been agreed upon weeks in advance. As to secretaries and other officers, the committee followed the usual course and recommended that the temporary selections be made permanent.

The Committee on Rules experienced its chief difficulty in finding a meeting place free from the bubbling heat of the weather and the harrassing noises of the granite paved streets. After four changes of location it finally brought up in the National Committee rooms, at the Southern Hotel, and there agreed upon sub-stantially the same old set of rules that has governed previous Conventions. The proposition to diminish the representation of the Southern States by allowing them only one delegate for each 7,000 Republican votes polled and Gen. Powell Clayton's proposal that the National Committee formulate a code of rules to govern the organization of county, district, and State conventions, so as to prevent as far as possible future contests on the score of irregularity, were both disposed of by reference to a subommittee of seven, with little prospect that

either resolution will be recommended. The Committee on Credentials adopted the temporary roll of delegates as the permanent oll, except in the Delaware and Texas cases, where no delegates at large were seated. The proceedings yesterday plainly indicated that the McKinley men, under the leadership of Mr. Thompson of Ohio, controlled the committee, and whatever he proposed was carried by a vote of nearly two to one. Judge Thompson made it clear that he was opposed to reopening contests settled by the National Committee, and this view was adopted by the committee after it had disposed of the Delaware and Texas contests. and was afterward adopted by the Convention The report of the majority of the committee in favor of seating the Higgins delegates from Delaware and the Grant delegates from Texas was also adopted by the Convention.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER. The Convention was called to order at 10:45, three-quarters of an hour late. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Williams. He implored on "this great historic or-ganization" the blessing of the "God of Washington and of Lincoln." He prayed a blessing on the delegates as "the successors of our noble fathers," and that they might acquit themselves of their high duties in a manner

worthy of their noble ancestors,
"May these men," he continued, "do that which is in accordance of the will of the Supreme Ruler, and may the platform that will be raised here be raised in righteousness. May the men whom this council shall place before the people of the nation be men after the peo ple's own thoughts."

"The Squator from Massachusetts," said the Chairman, and Mr. Lodge rose amid applause and said:

"I desire to say in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions that the sub-committee has com-pleted a draft of a platform and that it is now inder consideration by the full committee. The committee is unable to report this morning and asks leave of the Convention to sit during this morning session, hoping to be able to report a platform of principles at the afternoon session of the Convention, and on behalf of the committee I ask that leave of the Convention."

Leave was unanimously granted. A colored delegate from Arkansas rose to inform the Chairman that a Mr. Cohen, a delegate from his State, was at the door, but was unable to get in for want of proper badges. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to relieve the difficulty of the gentleman.

Mr. H. A. Bucker, one of the colored delegates at large from Georgia, introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reso lutions:

Resolved. That we denounce mob violence and lynch law as the work of savages, and we denounce those composing the mote as the most dangerous, despicable, and oditions of all murderers, and we earnessly appeal to the people of the various States, the State invernments, and to the Government of the United States to enact and enforce laws which shall protect citizens of all classes, colors, and conditions, at home on American coll as well as they are protected abroad. Resolved Jurder, That humanly and enforcement of the laws constitute more vital factors in the progress of civilization than any question of the cur-

nittee not to accept an invitation from any city that toes not guarantee to every delegate fair and equal

The Committee on Credentials was called pon for its report, but was not ready. Neither was the Committee on Permanent Organization. Mr. Wellington of Maryland asked unanimous

consent that the Committee on Rules be allowed to report at this time. This was refused, A motion for a recess until 2 o'clock this afteroon was made by Mr. Wellington and was voted down, to the satisfaction of the galleries, as indicated by cheers.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. A motion that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization be accepted was made by Senator Sewall of New Jersey, and was

agreed to amid applause. Mr. Littlefield of Maine made the point of order that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials, but the Chairman overruled it on the ground that the committee had been called and had not been ready to report. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented on Fermanent Organization was then presented and read. It named Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska as Chairman, made the Secretaries, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other temporary officers rermanent officers of the Convention, and gave a list of Vice-Presidents, one from each State, as agreed on by the delegation. The rending of the list of Vice-Presidents was interrupted by applause as roomless names were reached. the list of Vice-Presidents was interrupted by applause as popular names were reached.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland made the point of order that although the Convention might receive the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization it could not act upon it until the report of the Committee on Credentials had been acted upon. There was no Convention here now, he said. The Chairman overruled the point of order, and promptly put the question on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

While a rising vote was being taken, Mr. Mudd made another point of order that the roll of States must be called, according to the rules. "There is no Convention now," he said, "until we have made a permanent organization."

Disregarding the point, the Chairman said, "Those opposed will rise," and declared that the ayes had it, and the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted.

The Chair appointed Sentor Sewall of New Jersey and Representative Sereno Payne of New York to conduct Senator Thurston to the chair. Senator Thurston took the chair amount and said:

CHAIRMAN THURSTON'S SPEECH.

CHAIRMAN THURSTON'S SPEECH. CHAIRMAN THURSTON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide in my grateful heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations, and I pledge myself to exercise the important powers of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial collection and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly said dignified, as belits the deliberations of the supreme council of the Republican party.

liberations of the supreme council of the Republican party.

"Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the Convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. To-day I have the further distinguished honor to preside over the Convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic party is already further distinguished honor to preside over the Convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic party is aiready pronounced. The American people will return the Republican party to power occause they know that its administration will mean:

"The supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

"The maintenance of law and order.

"The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, and labor and vote.

"A vigorous foreign policy.

"The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

"The restoration of our merchant marine.

"Safety under the Stars and Stripes on every sea, in every port.

"A revenue adequate for all governmental expenditures and the gradual extinguishment of the national debt.

"A currency as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, whose dollars, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with the best dollars of the civilized world.

"A protective tariff which protects, coupled with a reciprocity which reciprocates, securing American markets for American products and opening American factories to the free colnage of American muscle.

"The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates.

"The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates.

"The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates.

"The exclusion of the people from all unlawful combinations and unjust exactions of aggregated capital and corporate power.

"An American welcome to every God-fearing, liberty-loving, constitution-respecting, law-ahidine, labor-seeking, decent man.

"The exclusion of all whose birth, whose blood, whose conditions, whose teachings, whose practices would menace the permanency of free institutions, endanger the safety of American society or lessen the opportunities of American labor.

"The abolition of sectionalism—every star in the flag shining for the honor and welfare and happi

the people.
"A deathless lovalty to all that is truly American, and a partialism eternal as the stars."

As Senator Thurston closed his short speed with the phrase "a patriotism as eternal as the stars," the air was rent with cheers, amid whiche was heard to ask the official question, "ties themen, what is wear pleasure?" he was heard to ask the official question, "Gentlemen, what is year pleasure?"

The Secretary road a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials saying it was engaged in the consideration of the Texas case and had not been able to complete it. On motion of tow, Bushnell of Ohio the Convention then adjourned until 2 P.M.

APPLEASON ASSISSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. It was 2:45 when Chairman Thurston's that the afternoon session would be opene with prayer by Hishop Arnett of Wilher force College, Ohio. The Bishop invoked bless with prayer by lishop Arnett of Wilberforce College, Ohio. The Bishop invoked blessings on the Convention and on the country,
and gave thanks for an assemblage representing the culture, the wealth, and the relinement
of more than forty centuries. He gave thanks
that God hai given to the country a Lincoln,
who broke the fetters from the limbs of more
than four and a half millions of people. He
prayed that the victory to be gained in the future, through the work of the Convention,
might redound to the blessing of every section,
and that protection and liberty and civil and
political rights might be secured to every man,
woman, and child, from the lakes of the North
to the Gulf of the South.

Mr. Madden of Chicago was recognized by the
Chair for a special purpose. Mr. Madden then,
in apt terms, presented a gavel made from a
portion of the house in which Lincoln once
lived. The Chairman, in announcing it, expressed the hope that the inspiration of the immortal Lincoln might fire the hearts of the
Convention to higher patriotism.

Judge Denny of Kentucky presented a second
gavel, made from the wood which formed part
of the homestead of Honry Clay, the "Father
of Protection."

Temporary Chairman Fairbanks responded.

of Protection."
Temporary Chairman Fairbanks responded, expressing his gratification that the State of Henry Clay had entered the Republican fold, and trusted it would be found true to the standard bearer of this great Convention in Novem-

ber hext.

A voice in the hall exclaimed: "By 25,000,"
Mr. Torrence of Minnesota then presented, in
the name of that State, to the Chairman of the
Convention the table which stood in the front of
the presiding officer in 1802.

In accepting the table the President sent back
word to the boys of Minnesota that, even as the
father of the republic handed the Union
down, so would the Republican party of to-day
hand down the Government under republican
institutions, with all rights and privileges and
opportunities for the boys to come. [Cheers.]
CREDENTALS COMMITTEE PAYOUS SEATING CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE FAVORS SEATING

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then presented by its Chairman. Mr. Fort of New Jurey. The report was in favor of Seating the Higgins delegates from Delaware and the delegates at large and delegates from Texas on the list headed by John Grant. The rest of the report read by the Secretary recommended that the roll of delegates and alternates of the Convention from the several States and Territories, as prepared by the National Committee for the temporary organization, be approved as the permanent roll of this Convention.

on. Mr. Hepbura of Iowa was recognized to pre Mr. Hepoura of lowa was recognized to pre-sent the minority report from the Committee on Credentials. It recommended the scatting of the Addicks delegation from Ibelaware and of the Cuney delegation from Texas, and that the other contested cases acted upon by the Na-tional Committee be referred to the Credentials Committee for full investigation. The minority report was signed by nineteen members of the committee.

ommittee.
In presenting it Mr. Hepburn asserted that In presenting it Mr. Hopburn asserted that none of the contestants, except those from Belaware and Texas, and had any hearing before the Committee on Credentials, and in those two cases not one word of the testimony had been read and no member of the Convention knew what the merits of the cases were. More than 160 Republicans claiming to be delegates, with their credentials, were now asking to be heard in order that the merits of their cases might be properly ascertained. It was a bad precedent, he declared, to permit the National Committee to pass final judgment on the election and qualifications of delegations. It was a dangerous exercise of power and one that should not be submitted to.

PREVIOUS OUTSTION MOVED AND CARRIED.

PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED AND CARRIED. PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED AND CARRIED.

Mr. Fort, Chairman of the committee, moved the previous question on the report of the committee down to the final vote, under the rules of the flouse of Representatives. This motion was seconded by Mr. J. Boyle of Georgia and by an unidentified delegate from Ohio.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland asked for a separate vote on the Belaware report, and was seconded by the States of Delaware. California, and Maine. The question being now on the ordering of the previous question, the delegation from Maine, seconded by Massachusetts, Maryland, and lowa, demanded a roll call. The roll of States was then called, and resulted as follows: Yeas, Ostby, nays, Shibe, so the previous question was ordered.

The votes of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illi-Resolved Jurilier. That humanity and cuforcement of the laws constitute more vital factors in the laws constitute more vital factors in the progress of divilization than any question of the curve many of taril, and that this Convention is firm in behalf of law, order, and equal civil and political rights to all citizens within our horders.

Resolved Further. That we protection is firm in behalf of further, that we protect a sum and lows, demanded a roil call. The roil of states was then called, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 540ks; hays, 350ks, so the previous question was ordered.

The votes of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinia National Convention being now on the ordering of the previous question being now on the ordering of the previous question from Maine, seconded by Massar husetts, Maryland, and lows, demanded a roil call. The roil of states was then called, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 540ks; hays, 350ks, so the previous question from Maine, seconded by Massar husetts, Maryland, and lows, demanded a roil call. The roil of states was then called, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 540ks; hays, 350ks, so the previous question from Maine, seconded by Massar husetts, Maryland, and Illine, seconded by Massar husetts, Maryland

of the delegates the votes of the delegation as announced by the Chairman was changed. When Iowa announced that it cast its twenty-six votes against ordering the previous question there was so much cheering that the Chair remarked that he desired on all occasions to give opportunity for the exuberant spirits of the Convention to find vent, but he must ask that this be done in reasonable time.

When Missouri was reached Mr. Niedringhaus, one of the delegates at large, was absent, and a question arose as to calling his alternate. Mr. Chauncey I. Filley rose to speak to this toolnt, and was greeted with a round of applause, which indicated that his personal popularity had not been entirely destroyed by his recent political "turning down." The alternate, Mr. Henecke, was found in the body of the hall, and his vote was recorded. When Mr. Platt rose to cast the vote of New York he was also greeted with lusty cheering. The full roll call was as follows:

Virginia
Washington,
West Virginia.
Wisconsin
Wyoming
Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Indian Territy
List to Col'bia.
Ainska ievada 1 w Hampahire — Totals ...... 54516 359

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was recognized and reported that the platform would be ready at 8 P. M. Discussion was then commenced under the previous question on the majority and minority reports, each side being allowed twenty minutes. JUDGE FORT DEFENDS THE REPORT.

tion on the majority and minority reports, each side being allowed twenty minutes.

JUDGE FORT DEFENDS THE REPORT.

Mr. Fort of New Jersey opened the discussion. He said that the minority of the committee made three propositions: First, to open all the contested cases: second, to seat the Addicks delegates from Deleware, and third, to seat the Cuney delegation from Texas. He opposed all the propositions. The Committee on Credentials had, by a vote of 31 to 14, determined to accept the roil as made up by the National Committee, with the exception of Delaware and Texas on which the National Committee has taken no action). One hundred and sixty men, he said, had appeared before the National Committee, by counsel or otherwise, and had asked to be heard a longer time than the Committee on Credentials could give them, unless it stayed in session for a full week. If they on all the time they wanted the committee would be in session for three months. So that the Committee on Credentials had a right to say that the temporary roil should stand. The committee had not railroaded any of the cases. It had given three hours and a half to the Delaware case and over two hours to the Texas case. And the committee hours and a half to the Delaware sake and a had recommended that the Higgins delegation be seated because the delegates headed by Addicks did not represent the Republicans of Delaware or anywhere else, [Applause and laughter.]

"The record before us," continued Mr. Fort, "showed that Mr. Addicks entered into a combination in Delaware with four men in the Legislature, united with the Democratic party and the Democratic Governor, and agreed not to allow a United States Senator to be elected from there. The fact of the matter is simply this; A majority of the National Committee believed under the evidence that Mr. Addicks and his partners in Delaware were highwaynen on the way to political fortune, no matter what was the result [cheers], and as a rebuke to the Addicks nen and to carry out the intention which the United Sta

men and to carry out the intention which the United States Senate tried to carry out, we seat Mr. Dupont in this Convention as a delegate from Delaware." [Loud applause.]

HEPBURN SPEARS FOR THE MINORITY.

Mr. Yerkes of Kentucky was heard briefly on the same side. The other side of the question was supported by Mr. Herburn of lowa, who spoke for the unincity of the Committee on Credentials. He appealed to the Convention for fairness. The American people loved fairness, lie repeated that there had been no hearing on the merits of the 100 contested cases. [Cheers.]

"Here," he said, speaking of these contested cases, "is the astonishing spectacle—in view of all the traditions of the party—of a Republican National Convention trampling under its feet, ruthlessly, remorselessly, the doctrines of equity and justice to which the Republican party has piedged itself during all the years of its eventful existence." [Applause.]

As to the Delaware case, Mr. Hepburn asserted that there had been no proof of any character presented or considered by the Committee on Credentials impugning the Republicanism of Mr. Addicks, whereas Mr. Addicks himself had assured the committee that he had voted for Abraham Lincoln and every Democratic correcting himself amid snouts of laughter) every Republican. President since. Mr. Hepburn apoke contemptiously of some person who had denied Mr. Addicks's Republicanism, describing himself amid snouts of laughter; every limited and the convention. The power of the proportions were in exact ratio to the convention and the said should never at the Addicks's Republicanism, describing himself amid snouts of laughter.] That gentleman was the only person who had asserted that the Addicks's delegates were not Republicans. It was the constituency, Mr. Hepburn argued, that determined the qualifications of its representatives in the Convention. The poole of Delaware had not sent here to represent them or wied the power of the people of Delaware, whether they wished or not. Was that Republicanism? Whom would

HIGGINS DELEGATION SEATED.

The vote was first taken on the Delaware case, those favoring Addicks voting aye, and those opposed no. The noes were declared to have it, and the minority report on the Delaware case was rejected.

A similar result, with even greater emphasis, awaited the minority report as to Texas; also that portion of the minority report referring the other contests back to the committee, the minority report in each case being overwhelmingly defeated. The majority report was then adopted amid cheers.

Gen. Harry Hingham of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, read the report of the committee. The rules recommended were identical with those heretofore in force, Among the changes, six votes were given

nong the changes, six votes were given lian Territory instead of two and four votes Alaska instead of two. The report was ndopted. Mr. Grosvenor moved to adjourn till 10 a.m. to-morrow, and an equal storm of ayes and noes was raised. The Chairman declared in favor of the ayes, and at 5:07 P. M. the Convention adourned accordingly.

MANLEY SPEAKS AGAIN.

He Aunounces that the Gold Men Have

Sr. Louis, June 17 .- Mr. J. H. Manley made the following statement to-night: "The Eastern Republicans have won a great victory in this Convention in forcing the Convention to accept and declare for the maintenance of the gold standard. The delegates from the New England States, from New York, from New Jersey, from Pennsylvania, and, it should be said to their credit, from some of the extreme Northwestern States, demanded that the ioney question should be met squarely and the issue presented fairly and honestly to the people. They insisted that the resolution should ex-They insisted that the re-plicitly declare against the free coinage of plicitly declare against the free coinage of plicitly declare against the free colnage of silver except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; that the present gold standard should be maintained. They did not care what else was said provided the Convention was emphatic in its expressions upon these two main points.

"Mr. Ledge of Massachusetts led the fight with his usual earnestness and vigor, and he is entitled to great credit for the able manner in which he handled the contests. The party has taken a stand for the right, no matter what the result may be, but in this case to be right will be popular."

Glass Pitchers with silver Mounts, for Claret Cup, Lemonade, etc.

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SPECTATORS OF THE SHOW.

THEY WANTED EXCITEMENT AND FINALLY GOT A LITTLE,

It Was Not Until There Was a Hun of Men with Gavels for Presentation to the Chairman that the Fun Began-The Interest During the Boll Call-Hanna Laughed When the Result Was Announced - Chairman Thurston Is Irritated at an Anti-MeKinley Demonstration

Sr. Louis, June 17.-Another day of the Convention has passed and not yet has the name of McKinley or the name of Morton or Reed or Allison or Quay been mentioned audibly in connection with their candidacy for President, Incidentally the names of two of the men who will probably be placed in nomination have been mentioned, but under circumstances which took the Convention by surprise and there was no resulting demonstration. To-day has been devoted to routine business. It was announced by the Chairman early in the afternoon session that the Committee on Platform would report at 8 o'clock to-night. But for reasons which will be fully explained in accompanying reports no night session was held, and the report consequently goes over until to-morrow.

It seemed as if the morning session was to be more lacking in the number of spectators and expressed enthusiasm than yesterday, as at 10 o'clock, the called hour, there were not half as many people in the building as were there on Tuesday noon. The earlier hour accounted for this, as events proved, for the seating capacity of the hall, 14,000, was taxed to within 1,000 of its limit at the time the Chairman began tapping with his gavel. This was at 10:40 o'clock and Mr. Fairbanks continued a leisurely tap ping for five minutes, until a condition existed which he was pleased to consider order.

Mr. Fairbanks, of course, had private information as to the bitches which had occurred in the programme and knew that there was no hurry in going on with the work. He may have concluded good-naturedly that it was only fair to the 13,000 persons who had forced their way through the prevailing smoke banks to the Convention Hall to give them something of a run for their money. After a while he indulged in figure of speech with the announcement, "The Convention is in order," and stendily directed his gaze toward Senator Lodge, so concentrating his vision that it skilfully avoided contact with a score of other delegates who were on their feet for recognition. Mr. Lodge in a fine, resonant voice made his motion, which gained an extension of time for the Committee on Platform. and it was a significant hint as to the prevailing ignorance of the programme that the announcement of the Chairman of the Platform Committee, that more time was required, caused a general surprise. Apparently it is not deemed necessary, either

by those who are preparing the programme or those who are succeeding in a small degree in rearranging it, to take the members of the Convention into their confidence. The surprise ex-pressed by the Convention that a cog had been elipped in the machinery of the chief committee was especially not to be wondered at, in view of the fact that every delegate had in his side pockets or in his hands from one to half a dozen morning papers containing what was announced as the financial plank of the platform, considering which alone there was supposed to be any contest. For a time after Mr. Lodge had put through his motion the temporary Chairman talked and various delegates talked. Sometimes this was carried on in solos, but at other times in duets. Even choruses were heard now and then; more accurately speaking, were seen now and then, At no time was the temporary Chairman heard by any one than his cloow neighbors, and this Men with whiskers shaved down the sides of some with, but the majority without mouskers were seen to be agitated in a manner indicative of speech, but that was all. Many of the delegates were in a fussy frame of mind, judging from their actions, and were plainly restless under the stupid calm which had taken possession of the Convention. They showed signs again of the suppressed excitement to control which seems to be the greatest desire of the programmers.

in the cork of the bottled excitement by making a motion to take a recess. To be sure this was defeated, but it menaced the programme. The cork was caught before it popped and plugged back into the bottle, but it will be borne in mind that the wire was cut. The man who hit the cork on top with a mallet did so with a motion that the Convention should receive the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. The report at that time was out of order, as it should have followed the report of the Committee on Platform; but, while out of order, it was still on the programme and

had to be carried through. This was not done without a little trouble Some anti-programme man, it is said that his name is Mudd, but who, in spite of that fact, has an old-fashioned idea that deliberative bodies should be governed by parliamentary rules, entered an objection. He had the audacity to call to the attention of the Chairman, in a distinct voice and aggressive manner, the fact that the Convention could take no such action as was proposed until it had an ascertained membership. The reports of the proceedings

sa distinct voice and agreesive manner, the fact that the Convention could take no such action as was proposed until it had an ascertained membership. The reports of the proceedings the proposed of the proceedings of the proposed of the proceedings of the process of the proceedings of the process of the proceedings of the process of t

I be the men forther than digital beauty harden



If ever you need a strong and cool gutt it's these lays of heated political argument.

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of humanity had taken the place of the more or less empty tiers of very commonplace wooden chairs, and the stir and movement, and that sound of a great crowd which no other sound approaches, even in kind, turnished one element of inspiration which it had begun to seem this Convention was to lack to the end.

There was nothing lacking there for the most exacting orator. The eagerly waiting auditors were as numerous as the architect's plans made possible, and even the inexperienced in such assemblages could now see evidence of that excitement, suppressed, which on the first day misled and disappointed the seekers after the sensational.

tional.

It was 40 minutes after 2 o'clock when, order having been called for, a colored delegate escorted to the platform another colored man, a venerable and plous-looking person, who was introduced as a Bishop. To his fervid appeal that the blessing of divice grace might descend upon the Convention and guide and sanction its actions there came happily but surprisingly as actions there came happily but surprisingly as the end an equally fervid and vastly more sonorous "Amen," This from a Southern delegate.

upon the Convention and guide and sanction its actions there came happly but surprisingly at the end an equally fervid and vastly more sonorous "Amen." This from a Southern delegate.

Then occurred a series of incidents, or rather a single incident, thrice repeated, of a rather surprising character. Every one was looking for the reading of the platform. It was known this would supply, as well as induce, a great deal of excitement, and that was what the spectators longed for. But again the management was in secret possession of facts concerning the sensational scenes going on elsewhere before the committee having in charge the manufacture of the platform, and this knowledge, doubtless, was what made the management so thankful for the thrice repeated incident which followed and consumed time which otherwise is might be awkward to fill.

This incident consisted of the presentation by three different men of three speeches. The management of the Convention seemed to be reasonably supplied with gavels from the beginning, but opinions differ, it appears as to what constitutes a reasonable supply of gavels. This afternoon's first addition to the stock on hand came from a man who made a long speech, in which he explained that the particular gavels he was going to present came from timber taken from one of the many log cabins which Abraham Lincoln occupied in Illinois.

The gentleman was good enough to express a high opinion of Mr. Lincoln's capability, where-upon 14,000 people moved by a single and highly commendable impulse opened 14,000 mouths and cheered justily. Of course, there was a speech of acceptance, and at its conclusion another gentleman stepped to the front of the platform and, being recognized by the Chairman, "for a special purpose," proceeded to make a speech, which developed in turn the interesting fact that he was about to present the Convention with a gavel made from a dimber taken from one of the homes of the homes of the homes of the homes of the manufacture and distinguished Henry Clay, lie had a c

the readers of Ton Sun rather than breed the suspicion that there remains not upon the soil of this patriotic land the home of a single de-parted statesman undiminished in timber quan-

parted statesman undiminished in timber quantity.

All of this more or less entertained the spectators. Indeed the third cavel entertained them to the point of laughter. Nevertheless it seemed to occur to many present that nine hundred and some odd distinguished citizens of the United States would not have made pilerimages, as some cost and much inconveilence, to the town of St. Louis for the sole purpose of receiving cavels. This thought must have suggested itself to the Chairman. for he called for the report of the Committee on Credentials at this point, thereby plunging into black despair a large group of serious-looking gentlemen, each of whom had a gavel concealed up this sleers.

The report of the Committee on Credentials stirred up a row, and just because it was a row, and not because they were partisans thereto.

point, thereby plunging into black despair ach large group of serious-looking gentlemen, each of whom had a gavel concealed up his sleave.

The report of the Committee on Credentials stirred up a row, and just because it was a row, and into because they were partisans thereto, the spectators whooped it up noisily. The merits and all the news concerning the dispute set up by the majority and minority reports of the committee are stated in full elsewhere in these despatches, and with these things this story is not concerned. There were other things periaining thereto, which in an interesting way proved both the fickleness of multitudes and how actermined that particular multitude was one aloy the sensation of enthusiasm. The previous question was moved in order to cut of debate on these reports, and on that proposition a roll call was demanded.

Enough was said by the Chairman, who, at all times, by the way, displayed much ability in framing his simple and direct explanations of the parliamentary situation, to inform the spectators that a vote in the affirmative meant a vote by a follower of Mr. Hanna and that a negative vote disclosed an opponent of the Iron Boss. Understanding this, the spectators cheered the negative votes promptly and enthusiartically at all times, but remained silent when affirmative votes were referred the negative votes promptly and enthusiartically at all times, but remained silent when affirmative votes were referred the negative votes promptly and enthusiartically at all times, but remained silent when affirmative votes were fiven. They showed that deeply or slichtly the sympathies of a vast majority were with Mr. Hanna's opponents. Yet what followed? The whole matter was disposed of at the conclusion of several short speches, some favoring the report in favor of Mr. Hanna's interests, one to the contrary. The whole remained silent who is a contrary with a followed? The whole matter was disposed of a vast majority were with Mr. Hanna's opponents. Yet what followed? The whole report in f